INFORMATION REPORT

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1. Factory Name: The official Soviet name of the factory is Yenakiyevo (Ordzhonikidze) Metaliski Zavod.

2. Factory Location: The Yenakiyevo Steel Factory is situated about 500-800 m east of the main railroad station. It borders the northwest side of a small lake which bounds the entire southeast side of the factory compound. This lake can also serve as an orientation point when viewed from a great height.

3. The factory celebrated its 50th anniversary in November 1948. Few of the installation's buildings have actually been destroyed by events of the war. The following new installations have been built in recent years: transformer installation, a blast furnace, a very high water tower, a high brick smokestack (the installation has a total of 17 brick smokestacks), a coke battery, and two Bessemer furnaces (Birner). The latter were still under construction during August 1949, but were scheduled to be completed by the end of September 1949. The Martin furnaces were in need of rather extensive alterations and repairs. The work on the Bessemer installation had been in progress since May 1949. Blast furnace No. 5, which at that time was out of operation, was to be entirely dismantled.

4. The condition of technical equipment was still very poor in 1945. However, a great deal was done to modernize the factory between 1945-1949. It was previously necessary to cart the materials needed for preparation of the blast furnaces in two-wheeled vehicles but now they are moved by underground transport installations which are joined by elevators and automatic filling devices. The installation was to be capable of great production upon completion, scheduled for 1949.

5. Factory Management: A Soviet civilian is chief director. Commissions consisting partly of the military and partly of civilians frequently visit the compound. The last large commission from Moscow visited the factory at the end of February and beginning of March 1949.

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6. The size of the factory is estimated to be 3½ x 2 km. The area is especially closely built up in the western part. There is still a great deal of unused building space in the eastern section, but at present no real expansion plans seem to be under way.

7. The following are the most important factory installations:

a. Blast Furnaces. The Yenakiyevo Steel Factory had five blast furnaces during the summer of 1949, one of which is always kept out of use with the purpose in view of stopping the furnace temporarily to make repairs. When repairs are necessary, the furnace is reportedly completely taken down. The blast furnaces are to be found in the western part of the large factory compound. They are approximately 20 m high, 20 m long, 20 m wide and 20 m away from each other. Each blast furnace has a chemical tank and a smokestack. The preparation of the blast furnaces starts by mechanical means at the ore and stone storage piles directly to the north. Three unloading ramps on full-gauge tracks provide the necessary supply.

b. Thomas Furnaces. There are two such furnaces, and they are used for removing phosphorus from those amounts of iron ore which are to be delivered to the Bessemer section. The Thomas installation is almost directly contiguous to the blast furnaces. Only a narrow section for shifting spurs separates them. The conveyance of molten iron ore from the blast furnaces to the Thomas installation is also done entirely automatically.

c. Martin installation. It adjoins the blast furnaces and Thomas installation on the south with a 130 m wide interval which has been used for shifting several tracks. At present, eight Martin furnaces, which have been modernized in recent years, are in operation.

d. Bessemer installation. Two of its furnaces were ready for use on 2 August 1949; two other furnaces were scheduled to be completed by the 200 German PWs still left in the factory by the end of September of the same year. The Bessemer installation is opposite and adjacent to the Martin furnaces on the east and is supplied by the Thomas installation by means of a direct carrying mechanism.

e. Rolling installation. It consists of many sub-sections. The rolling mill is the largest building in the whole factory. Informant and other repatriates who were further questioned have estimated the size of the building to be approximately 500 x 120 m. It borders almost directly on the front of the Bessemer and Martin installations and is also connected to the latter by automatic carrying mechanisms. In the shop situated to the front and farthest to the west, sheet metal is rolled out; in the adjacent shop to the east, wires of varying thicknesses and cylindrical iron are produced. The next rolling shop is used for the production of [illegible] and narrow-gauge field railroad tracks. The preheating furnaces are in the large shop located farthest to the east. Heavy supports for bridges and tower construction are also produced here.

f. Coke installation. The installation which has a frontage of approximately 300 m, consists of three batteries. One of these is old; and the other two located to the south, which are built together, are new. The coke installation, with approximately 150 cells, is located northeast of the blast furnaces and rolling mill. Coal is delivered by mechanical means. In the old battery to the north, extinguishing is still done by hand hose, whereas the new double-battery has an automatic apparatus at its disposal for this purpose. However, the coke produced in these three batteries is not nearly sufficient for the blast furnaces.

g. "Chemical Factory" - Coke installation. Another extensive factory installation, the so-called "Chemical Factory", is situated northwest of the enclosed compound of the Yenakiyevo Steel Factory. It is also known as Factory No. 23.

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25X1 [redacted] it is essentially a large coke installation, with which other chemical by-products are connected. Four large coke batteries were to be taken from the steel factory compound. It has been proven that the two batteries in the center had been built too close together. Southeast of these batteries are several storehouses, which are reportedly used for the storage of tar and other related by-products in the production of coke. Two tall houses, noticeable and visible from a distance, bound the coke installation on the northeast. Four* high water towers are available for automatic extinguishing. Factory No. 23 provides the blast furnace installation with extra coke.

h. Transformer installation. This installation is located in the western part of the compound and belongs among the fixed installations built after 1945. It is an important transformer-switch installation, and is housed in a building with approximately a 100 m frontage. In the northwest corner of the building, a fairly large storage of oil for transformers is housed together with them. The power supply of the steel factory is obtained from the large power installation Dneprostroyk. However, there is no definite evidence to support this claim.

i. Super-charger installation. The dimensions of this installation are 150 x 40 m. It is in the northwestern part of the compound, and is located north of and directly next to the transformer installation.

j. Machine shop. A small super-charger section is still attached to it. The machine shop is located northeast of the rolling mill. The repair of factory mechanical equipment is the principal task of this section. This shop is entirely modern and efficiently equipped. The Bessemer section alone disposes of six mobile cranes. Two remove molten iron from the furnace, two bring up heavy forms, and two dispatch cast iron.

k. Storage depots and open storage. The factory storage depot, which houses important reserves for the installation, such as clothes for the personnel, is located north of the machine shop mentioned under j. The finished products of the rolling mill are partly stored in the large building housing the roller installation, and partly stored in large piles south and west of this building. A reserve iron ore pile is to be found south of the tracks entering the northwest corner of the compound. The iron ore and stone storage piles for the blast furnaces are situated north of the blast furnace installation. These huge storage piles are continuously being filled by three very efficient unloading ramps. The coal pile for the coke batteries is adjacent to the coke installation on the north and is provided with its own siding. The finished coke is stored southeast of the coke installation when it does not have to be sent straight to the blast furnaces.

l. Sawmills. Two sawmills are in the Yenakiyevo Steel Factory compound. One is located to the southwest in the immediate vicinity of the lake shore; the other is to be found toward the northwest, approximately north by northeast of the large super-charger installation.

m. Lumber yard. This borders the sawmill on the south. The lumber yard is bounded on the south by a huge concrete mixer.

n. Chamotte stone factory. It is located between the rolling mill and factory storage depot, approximately in the center of the compound.

c. Slag factory. North of and adjacent to the large super-charger installation, a small slag factory has been established. Conversion of part of the slag received into insulating material is attempted here.

25X1 8. Production. [redacted] the factory engages in the manufacture of crude steel and rolled products. Iron plates reportedly for shipbuilding rather than for armored tanks are manufactured. However, during the war, the factory did manufacture iron plates for tanks. Sheet metal, principally between six and eight mm thick, wires of various thickness, cylindrical iron, twisted iron (T and angular-shaped), rails for full and narrow-gauge tracks are also produced there. The manufacture of solid blocks weighing two tons and approximately one m high, and later bars in the shape of bread, which actually were smaller but reportedly had an enormous weight, has been discontinued.

9. Furnace 3 was the best and most productive. The newest blast furnace was furnace 2, east of and next to number 3. "Red earth" iron ore went into the blast furnaces for smelting. Old iron, manganese, and other usual admixtures were also smelted in the furnaces.

10. A blast furnace is filled 35-40 times during one shift. Approximately 110 carloads of coke, each weighing 600 kg; 8 carloads of iron ore, each weighing from 140 to 160 kg; 10-15 carloads of lime; 3 carloads of manganese, each weighing 600 kg; 12 carloads of old iron and chips (altogether about 40-50 tons of iron ore and chips) were used.

11. A railroad spur enters the factory compound in the northwest corner and comes from the nearby main railroad station in Yenakiyevo. All of the installations which have been mentioned have their own siding. Small switchings and railroad yards are to be found in the northern part of the factory compound, north of the blast furnace and coke installations, directly alongside the fence on the north side and in front of the slag piles stored in the southeast corner of the compound. The siding for factory No. 23 also extends into part of the factory
25X1 compound.

12. [redacted] the number of personnel at the present time to be about 25,000-30,000 men. Work is done in three shifts. Guarding of the installation is strict. It is performed by a sort of factory guard and soldiers of the militia who are assigned to guard the factory at night.

25X1 [redacted] Comment: Only three water towers are shown on the attached sketch.

Yenakiyevo Steel Factory